

without interruption two to eight months, * * * To prevent a recurrence of the gall stones, in bad cases, the medicine should be continued, about two pills per day one or two years. But, when the disease is of long standing, or there is a large stone in the bladder or kidneys it will take from five to twelve months."

On April 20, 1931, no claim having been entered for the property, and the manufacturer having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18182. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-eight 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25738. I. S. No. 27292. S. No. 3965.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On January 15, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-eight 1-pound cans of ether at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels, "Ether U. S. P." and "Ether * * * U. S. P.," were false and misleading. (The department has no record that the article was labeled "U. S. P.," and made no misbranding recommendation.)

On April 14, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18183. Misbranding of Gonolin. U. S. v. 7 Boxes, et al., of Gonolin. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24839, 24856. I. S. Nos. 039051, 039054. S. Nos. 3172, 3186.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gonolin, from the shipment herein described having shown that the labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On June 11 and June 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 19 boxes of Gonolin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been transported from New York, N. Y., into the State of New Jersey, in part by the Lipoidal Laboratories (Inc.), on or about December 9, 1929, and in part by the Newark consignee's messenger, on or about May 27, 1930, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of iodide, phosphate, a magnesium compound, and extracts of plant drugs.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Gonolin * * * Proto-Enzyme Treatment for Gonorrhea * * * We understand that at the G. U. Clinic, Ward 35, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, the best results were obtained from massive doses. [On portion of labels only "In male cases start with the contents of two ampoules, intramuscularly."] * * * repeat the injection every second day until all manifestations of the disease, physically as well as serologically, have disappeared."

On April 8, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18184. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. specific. U. S. v. 72 Bottles, et al., of Pabst's O. K. Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25073, 25074. I. S. Nos. 7520, 7522. S. No. 3354.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Pabst's O. K. Specific having shown that the bottle label, the wrapper, and accompanying circulars bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin the shipments herein described, involving quantities of the product located at Milwaukee, Wis.

On August 27, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles of Pabst's O. K. specific, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about April 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubeb oil, copaiba, extracts of other plant drugs including buchu, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, together with similar statements in several foreign languages, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle label) "O. K. Okay Specific;" (wrapper) "Absolutely Safe * * * Take It And You Will Not Be Disappointed;" (small circular, entitled "The Okay Tonic") "Men * * * who had just completed a treatment with our Okay Specific and felt the need of * * * a medicine to overcome the after-effects of acute infections. * * * these patients, * * * following a siege of debilitating sickness. * * * 'Tonic' is not to be taken at the same time you take the 'Okay Specific.' When you are through with the treatment for Gonorrhea and Gleet, then we would advise you to take some of our 'Okay Tonic' * * * It has a soothing effect on the * * * organs that were affected by your recent illness. * * * Do not confuse the Okay Tonic with the Okay Specific. It is not to be taken instead of the Okay Specific, but as an After Treatment. When you have been cured of the Gonorrhea, then use The Okay Tonic [similar statements in several foreign languages];" (large circular entitled "Pabst's Okay Specific") "Take the medicine regularly in full doses without interrupting the treatment until satisfactory results have been obtained; continue taking the medicine for fifteen days after all outward signs have disappeared. * * * Chronic Cases. Pabst's Okay Specific is especially beneficial in chronic cases. These cases, which are usually of long standing, * * * generally disappear after using the Okay Specific. Of course, it must not be expected that a case of many years' standing will disappear after taking one bottle of the medicine; very old cases may require more time and longer treatment, and several bottles, sometimes four or five of the medicine may have to be taken before satisfactory results are obtained. * * * If the case is one of long standing, continue for ten to fifteen days with full doses after all outward signs have disappeared, and then ten to fifteen days more in gradually diminished doses."

On January 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18185. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 80 Quarter-Pound Cans, et al., of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 25559, 25575, 25583, 25592. I. S. Nos. 20651, 20653, 26815, 26816, 27283. S. Nos. 3850, 3871, 3889, 3890.)

Examination of samples of ether from the shipments herein described having shown that peroxide, a decomposition product, was present in a large propor-